THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

VOL. II.—No. 33 SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30TH, 1915. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

Donations to be sent to Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Sec., Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

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MEETINGS LIST.

Friday, Oct. 29th.

Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Debate International Arbitration.
Piggott Street, 6.30 p.m., Mr. S. Franklin, Miss Manicom.
Beckton Rd., 5 p.m., Miss Lynch.
Robin Hood Lane, Blackwall Tunnel, 12 a.m. and 5 p.m., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m. Miss S. Pankhurst and Mrs. Scurr.

Saturday, Oct. 30th.

Morpeth St., 3 p.m., Well Street and Morning Lane, 4 p.m., Miss Lynch.
"Whitehouse," 5 p.m., Mr. Mackinlay, Miss Beamish.
Poplar Women's Hall, 7.30 p.m., Members' Social.

Sunday, Oct. 31st.

Osborne St., 11.30 a.m., Miss Lynch, Miss Manicom.
Victoria Park, 3.30 p.m., Miss Feek, Miss Manicom.
Dock Gates, 5.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Drake.
Women's Hall, 7 p.m., Special Meeting to form a branch of the Women's International League. Lecture, Miss Vengerova, Miss S. Pankhurst, Mr. Scurr and others.

Monday, Nov. 1st.

Morning Lane 5 p.m., Miss Lynch.
Follett St., 6.30, Miss Manicom and others.

Tuesday, Nov. 2nd.

Bow Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Miss Lynch, Mrs. Bouvier.
175 Dalston Lane, 3 p.m., Mrs. Holloway, Miss Beamish.
Clock Tower, Burdett Rd., 5.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Poplar Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Miss A. Houghton, B.A.

Wednesday, Nov. 3rd.

Chrisp Street, 6.30 p.m., Miss Feek.
53 St. Leonard Street, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Walshe.

Thursday, Nov. 4th.

175 Dalston Lane, 8 p.m., Mr. Ch. Gray, Miss Beamish.
124 Barking Rd., 3 p.m., Miss Lynch, Mrs. Parsons.

Friday, Nov. 5th.

Piggott St., 5 p.m., Miss Lynch, Mrs. Drake.
Beckton Road, 5 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Drake.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Debate.

Saturday, Nov. 6th.

Morning Lane, 5 p.m., Mrs. Davies.
Vernon Rd., 5 p.m., Miss Lynch, Mr. Mackinlay.
Hague Street, 3 p.m.
Morpeth Street, 4 p.m., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

Sunday, Nov. 7th.

Hyde Park, 3 p.m., Miss Fraser Smith, Mrs. Bouvier.
Poplar Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Mrs. Leigh Rothwell, Mr. Lawrence Housman.
Dock Gates, 11 a.m., Miss S. Pankhurst, Miss Manicom.
124 Barking Rd., 7 p.m., Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Parsons.

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LLOYD GEORGE'S BROKEN PROMISE.

OUR DEMANDS.

On behalf of the E.L.F.S. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has addressed the following letter to Mr. Lloyd George.

18th October, 1915.

The Right Hon. D. Lloyd George,
Ministry of Munitions,
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Sir,—I write on behalf of the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, to ask that you will send an answer to the memoranda which we left with Dr. Addison on the occasion of our deputation of September 27th, which you asked Dr. Addison to receive in your place. The main points which we put forward were as follows, and these were supported by arguments and evidence contained in the memoranda which we left with you:—

1. *Wages of women workers compared with those of men whom they replace on:—*

(A) *Piece Rates.* These we submit should be the same for women as hitherto paid to men, with the addition of any war bonus or other increase given in the case of men. Where it has been customary to pay for any class of work by the piece, the women engaged on it should always be paid by the piece after a short period of training.

(B) *Time Rates.* These should be the same for women as for men. The Munitions Act establishes this in the case of semi-skilled men who come in to replace skilled men.

(C) *Length of time for training before the standard rate of wages is paid.* We submit that as soon as possible women engaged on work hitherto done by men must be placed on the ordinary piece or time rates that have obtained in the trade.

During their period of training they should be paid the wage of the man unskilled labourer in the trade. At Woolwich Arsenal the unskilled labourer's wage is 25s. a week. Therefore, women engaged on munition work in the Arsenal should be paid 25s. a week during their period of training. In case it should take time before the men's minimum can be ascertained in each case, we suggest that the wage paid to the unskilled labourers at Woolwich, 25s. a week, should be the minimum everywhere until detailed enquiries have been made.

(D) *Difficulty of providing against evasion of the standard by the employer, where work is rearranged.* We lay emphasis on the fact that work must be paid for by piece or time, as it has been paid for hitherto, because we know that there is a tendency to so rearrange the work that it is impossible for each woman to do exactly the same work as each man did hitherto, although the same number of workers may be turning out the same, or even a greater quantity of work in the same space of time.

2. *The dilution of skilled labour by those who come in as unskilled workers.* This cannot be effected without injury to those already in the trade, unless the wages of the new comers are quickly raised to existing standards.

3. *Minimum wage for women employed on Government work.* Where the work has always been done by women, the woman's minimum should not be less than the standard Trade Union wage of the district for the man unskilled labourer; this varies from 5d. to 7d. an hour. In case it should take time to ascertain the men's minimum in each district, we suggest that 7d. an hour should be the minimum until detailed enquiries have been made.

4. *Hours of Labour.* We urge that workers should be employed on three shifts of eight hours, and we recommend a 44-hour week as the best, both from the point of view of the worker and of production in the long run.

5. *With regard to the profits of Munition Manufacturers and their Limitations, we wish to ask an explanation.* We have understood from Sir John Simon's speech on the Munitions' Act, that if a munition manufacturer produced an output, say of £100,000 before the War, on which he made a profit of £10,000, he may make up to £12,000 profit now on the same output. If he doubles his output, we understand that he can make up to £24,000 profit; if he doubles it again he can make up to £48,000 profit, and so on. We should like to ask if that is so, because such a scheme would seem to us highly unsatisfactory.

6. *Munitions Tribunals and the control of the workers under the Munitions Act.* We believe that the best way to obtain the output that you want and to secure harmonious working would be to ask the workers to co-operate in a system of self-government.

We would urge you, both from this point of view and that of saving expense to the community, to have as large a proportion as possible of the munitions made directly under Government auspices, and as small a proportion as possible made through the medium of private contractors.

In our view the manufacture of armaments should never be placed in private hands.

I am asked further to write to you by workers at Bryant and May's factory, to bring the following facts to your notice:—

The women are being put on piece work rates, and as explained in the memoranda left with Dr. Addison, the women are paid 14s. a week on time rates, and some of the piece rates are as follows:—Screwing on dummy fuses 8½d. per thousand, the two quickest workers on the operation having earned 4s. 3d. a day each at this work.

Pulling out the dummy fuses 3¾d. a thousand; the two quickest workers having earned 3s. 10½d. a day at this work.

Dropping composition into the top of the fuses, 2½d. a thousand; the two quickest workers having earned 1s. 3d. a day, *i.e.*, 6s. 10½d. for the 5½-day week that they are employed.

Fixing caps to the tops of fuses, 6½d. a thousand, the two quickest workers having earned 2s. 6d. a day, *i.e.* 13s. 9d. for the 5½-day week that they are employed.

Waterproofing igniters, 1s. 7d. per thousand; a few of the workers having earned about 25s. to 26s. a week at this work. Three of the women who earned 25s. and upwards, whose names and addresses I can give, were told by the foreman that they were earning too much, and were made to knock off work at 6 and 6.30 on a number of days. They and others were made to have a half-day a week off. They were told that they were doing more work than the War Office could take.

This is a very extraordinary state of affairs, especially as the excuse given for keeping these women two months on time rates was that they were not sufficiently expert to be put on to piece work. There seems to

(Continued on page 351, col. 1.)

Public Meeting to FORM AN EAST END BRANCH of THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE, :: :: Sunday, October 31st, 8 p.m. WOMEN'S HALL, 400 Old Ford Road.

Address on "Russian Ideals and Realities," by Miss Vengerova. Speeches by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Bouvier, Mr. John Scurr. :: ADMISSION FREE.

E.L.F.S. MEMBERS' : MONTHLY SOCIAL,

POPLAR WOMEN'S HALL, 20 Railway Street, Poplar, E. SATURDAY, Oct. 30th, at 7.30. Admission 3d. Music. Dancing. Refreshments at Popular Prices.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE

Every Friday night, 8 p.m., 400 Old Ford Road, Bow,

"International Arbitration,"

Friday, October 29th.

E.L.F.S. TOYS AND DOLLS

Made in our Factory are the best. On show at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, and 8 Hart Street, Bloomsbury. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE on application.

The calls on our four mother and baby centres, for milk, eggs, medicines, and doctoring and nursing care, are still very urgent. Will you help by sending us some money for this work?

Will you send us new laid eggs, arrowroot, barley, glaxo or virol?

We want:—For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Mothers and Children should make a point of attending the weekly consultations with nurse and doctor at:—

400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, Mondays 2.30 p.m.; 20 Railway St., Poplar, Tuesdays 3 p.m.; 53 St. Leonard's St., Wednesdays 4.15 p.m.; 55 Fife Rd., Canning Town, Mondays, 2 to 4 p.m.

The following typical cases are helped at our mother and baby centres:—

Mother and prematurely born child under our care. Mother has five children living, five dead, three miscarriages.

Delicate child brought to us for treatment. Father, a night watchman, earning 28/- a week, six other children, rent 6s., which, though more than they can afford, means serious overcrowding for so large a family.

Mother and child both ill, come for treatment, mother has septic breast; father, a trousers presser, earns low wages; 17 children, nine of whom are dead!

Husband, wife, seven children and four months old baby to be supported on 23s. a week. Baby pale and thin. Brought to clinic for care and nourishment, has improved.

Send a SUBSCRIPTION to our FUNDS.

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

For Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives.

Full particulars from 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

I wish to join the EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose 1½d. to cover Membership Fee and postage.

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Vol. II. No. 33—Sat., Oct. 30th, 1915.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

THE PERIL OF PREJUDICE.

The War has tried the strength of all advanced movements and all have suffered; the Suffrage movement no less than the rest; for in the ranks both of Suffragists and of Suffragettes there has been deep cleavage.

What has led to this sundering of our ranks, this disunity, this loss of faith in the paramount importance of our old ideals?

I think the cause of it is a moral cowardice, against which we must all of us strive; and which, strive as we may, perhaps we may never altogether conquer in this life.

In the past this cowardice too often has led many to shirk the duty of facing each great public question as it unfolded, of deciding humbly but fearlessly which side to take, and of declaring for that side quite openly and without hesitation.

We Suffragists have been urged: "Do not drag in side issues, do not trouble about other questions, do not arouse unnecessary opposition by expressing, nay, by having an opinion on anything but the Vote."

This false council has led our members too often into falsity. Women have called for aid in their struggle for enfranchisement, to many courageous pioneers against injustice and oppression, who have responded to our call, and have added to their own heavy burden of toil and opposition by helping us. Too often Suffragists have repaid those who have helped them, by taking their stand with the forces of reaction against their champions, thus opposing the struggle of those truest champions for the wider application of the very principles in the name of which they claimed their help.

More often Suffragists have ranged themselves against their friends by cowardly silence than by deeds. But sometimes, through cowardice, they have even denied their leaders in word and act, as Peter denied Christ when he was afraid.

Always, of course, there have been excuses for such cowardice. There is always an excuse for every form of wrong-doing. Suffragist leaders have feared to estrange timid or prejudiced persons who might become sympathisers with the movement.

They have drawn into their ranks those whose spirit is not yet that which is the spirit of the world-wide women's movement, and by their reticence and timidity, they have denied the inexperienced women, who have come into our too often cribbed and cabined movement, even the opportunity to learn. They have deterred the new-comers from considering any other question save "Votes for Women," and they have stultified themselves by the same cramping leading strings which they have prescribed for others.

They have shut their minds away from things of the most vital import, without an understanding of which, we are unfitted and unworthy to have the power of citizenship.

And so, when the War came upon us, it found the Suffrage movement all unprepared. How many in the movement remembered their principles? How many retained the courage to give voice to them?

Can there be any doubt as to what is the mission of the women's movement in this awful crisis?

What is the Women's Movement? What is the contribution that it can make to human development?

Surely, in its essential quantity, the Women's Movement is the mother movement, the bringing to the service of the public life of the whole world of that very spirit which the best of mothers display towards their own children in wisest and tenderest moments.

This must surely be the contribution of the Women's Movement to human progress, if the Women's Movement has any distinctive gift to bring. But do not forget that in the greatest of men also is found the tenderness of women.

Above all let us not imagine that *because* we are women, the way of well-doing is made easy for us. Let us not cheat ourselves with the fancy that we are not prone to err, and to be arrogant and harsh; for we also are all too easily led away by outworn prejudices and ideas, that the human race must discard, if it is to progress.

Do not imagine that we can be mother-builders for the children of the future, if we believe in War and sweating now, or are afraid to speak against these evils; if we expect privileges for ourselves, or our country, that we will not allow other individuals, or nations, to share.

If we would be the builders of the future, if we would take even a very minor part in the Women's Movement of the world, we must come humbly to our task and, whilst facing it unflinchingly, we must expect the reforming of society to be a very hard task. We must know that if our efforts are not criticised and blamed and scoffed at, we are but following with the crowd, in the footsteps of those who, with suffering and sacrifice, have made the way.

Whether we are but followers, or whether we have taken upon ourselves the responsibility of endeavouring to lead others, we must ever steadfastly refuse to disown, or to be afraid to range ourselves beside the pioneers!

The hounding down and the boycotting, which, as practised against courageous pioneers, are amongst the most disgraceful blots upon our public life, derive the greater part of their strength and power from the cowardice of those who know the pioneer to be in the right, but dare not speak.

Those, who in cowardice, which they imagine to be discretion, refrain from protesting against the hounding down of the pioneer, do their part in bolstering up the terror which they themselves will have to meet, if ever they can summon up sufficient greatness of heart and character to do that which shall bring it down upon them.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

NURSE CAVELL'S MESSAGE.

"THIS I WOULD SAY, STANDING AS I DO IN VIEW OF GOD AND ETERNITY. I REALISE THAT PATRIOTISM IS NOT ENOUGH. I MUST HAVE NO HATRED OR BITTERNESS TOWARDS ANYONE."

These are noble words that should inspire us to renewed effort in the building up of a permanent peace between the peoples of the world.

HUNGARIAN SOCIALISTS AND THE TIME FOR PEACE.

The French Socialist paper, *Humanité*, gives the text of certain resolutions of the Hungarian Social Democratic party, which has been heavily censored by the Austrian Government. The conference took place at Budapest and the following resolutions were passed:—

1. The decisions of International Socialist Congresses, and more especially their own convictions, command Social Democrats to do all they can to put an end to a War that has broken out. Still, it may be concluded from the character of Social Democracy that every nation, just like each individual, has the right to defend itself against any aspirations on the part of conquering foreigners which concern its national life as an autonomous State for its safety. But in view of the terrible destruction of life and spiritual, moral and economic values, and by reason of the daily symptoms of the War and the more recent events in it, the Socialist party now declares that, when the danger of invasion and conquest by a foreigner is past and the existence of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is assured, the moment has come to set afoot pourparlers for peace. (This last passage was cut by the Austrian censor).

2. The party declares (another excision) that the peace must prevent the explosion of another war. There must be a movement towards a general disarmament, both equal and progressive; foreign policy must be democratised, and all quarrels must be submitted to a court of arbitration.

3. The party welcomes with great sympathy the idea of an international reunion after the war and the resurrection of the international element of Socialism.

WOMEN & INTERNATIONALISM.

The Vote for October 15th, contains an editorial by Miss Nina Boyle, in which she attacks *Jus Suffragii*, the organ of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, for having become "the mouthpiece" of the promoters of the Women's International Conference of the Hague. Miss Boyle says: "We will look with some concern on the ambitious programme of international and diplomatic reforms outlined by the Hague Conference on which *Jus Suffragii* lays such stress. We will remember how our League refuses to ask for more legislation—even reform legislation—until women can help to control and administer it . . . and we marvel that, seeing we have no national power, standing, or machinery of action, there should be suffragists who can imagine that they can nevertheless be an international power, and set in motion reforms, vaster and more quixotic than any body of men with franchise, representatives and Cabinet Ministers in their pockets, would venture to attack at the present moment. And above all we deplore the introduction of alien aims and interests, at a time when, from circumstances over which we have no control, the Suffrage Movement has suffered severely and is in need of all the concentrated loyalty of all its organisations and institutions."

As Miss Nina Boyle uses the editorial "we" throughout, we are left to conclude that this is an official pronouncement of the Women's Freedom League, though Mrs. Despard, who is editor of *The Vote* and President of the Women's Freedom League, was one of the British women who tried to go to the Hague, and is a member of the Executive of the Women's International League, which is the British section of the International organisation responsible for the Hague Conference.

We must protest that Miss Boyle is in error when she says that British women were not present at the Hague Conference, for though Mr. McKenna prevented the majority of the delegation from reaching the Hague, three women, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Macmillan, and Miss Courtney were present, in spite of him.

Miss Boyle further says that women's suffrage "figured very slightly" in the programme of the Hague Conference. In our view the demands of the Hague Conference constitute the broadest and most ambitious women's suffrage programme yet conceived.

In reply to Sir A. Markham in the House of Commons on October 14th, Lord Robert Cecil said: "The whole question of International agreements, and how they can be made worth anything in future may reasonably form the subject of discussion between nations after the war, in the light of the experience gained, and the reflections suggested by the way this war originated, and the methods by which our enemies have conducted it on sea and land; and that it would be very unreasonable to say the contrary. Further than that I cannot say at present."

International agreement is necessary to bring about the much quoted "after the war"—the sooner we get it, the sooner shall we see the last of the present chaos!

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

The elections in New Jersey resulted in the defeat of Votes for Women, there is said to have been an anti-suffrage majority of 50,000.

Several other States are polling this month, and so far no news of them is to hand. This sounds hopeful as suffragist victories are often suppressed by the Press—anti-suffragist victories never!

RATHER COOL.

"My mission is to ask the women of England to come out and help us in this great task of social reform, rendered doubly important by the war," said Mr. Long, President of the Local Government Board, at the Guildhall on October 26th.

Our reply is that the infant welfare work, in support of which the meeting was held, was initiated by women, who have toiled for many years to induce Governments to realise its importance. The Government by refusing to abolish sweating, even on Government work, and by allowing grasping landlords, and shippers and coal and food merchants to drive up prices, is largely nullifying the efforts that women are making to save the nation's children.

It is women who may fitly call on the Government, not merely to help, but to cease from hindering.

But after all the women's best answer to Mr. Long and his colleagues is:

"GIVE US THE VOTE!!"

When we have the vote we shall have the power to compel the Government to help!

ANOTHER PROTEST.

At Hitchin Sessions yesterday, Maud Rogers Randolph, of the Dess, Letchworth, was fined 30s. and £2 16s. costs, for refusing to fill up a National Registration Form. She accepted the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

Only 26 Members of Parliament voted against the tea tax. These included 13 Labour men. Where were the others?

Only 36 Members voted against the sugar tax, and only 8 were Labour Members!

"The articles which enter mainly into the budget of a working-class family are tea, sugar, milk, bread and rent." Mr. Philip Snowden on the tea tax, House of Commons, October 19th.

(Continued from front page.)

be a settled determination in the minds of employers not to allow the women to earn the wages of skilled men workers. It may be that such firms as Bryant and May's, which employ women in making matches, are anxious to prevent the rates of women's pay being gradually raised all round. Be that as it may, it is quite clear that the promise which you and the Government made in regard to giving women equal pay for equal work with men, is being broken on every hand.

We await your reply to the points raised at our interview with Dr. Addison.

To this letter we received no reply, but on October 23rd it was announced in the Press that the Ministry of Munitions had issued the following recommendations of the Munitions' Labour Supply Committee:—

This Committee is composed as follows:

The Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P., (Chairman), Messrs. W. H. Beveridge, J. T. Brownlie, W. Dawtry, A. Duckham, Charles Duncan, M.P., Charles Ellis, J. Kaylor, Miss Mary Macarthur, Messrs. W. Mosses, C. F. Rey, Allan M. Smith, G. H. West.

It will be noted that there is only one woman member of the Committee, Miss Mary Macarthur.

Labour Supply Committee's recommendations.

The recommendations of the Committee are:—

[These recommendations are on the basis of the setting up of the machines being otherwise provided for. They are strictly confined to the war period, and are subject to the observance of the provisions of schedule II. of the Munitions of War Act.]

1. Women of 18 years of age and over, employed on time, on work customarily done by men, shall be rated at £1 per week, reckoned on the usual working hours of the district in question for men in engineering establishments.

This, however, shall not apply in the case of women employed on work customarily done by fully-skilled tradesmen, in which case, the women shall be paid the time rates of the tradesmen whose work they undertake.

Overtime and night shift and Sunday and holiday allowances payable to men shall also be made to women.

2. Where women are prevented from working owing to breakdown, air raid, or other cause beyond their control, they shall be paid for the time so lost at the rate of 15s. a week as above, unless they are sent home.

3. Women shall not be put on piecework or premium bonus systems until sufficiently qualified. The period of qualification on shell work shall not in the general case exceed three to four weeks.

4. Where women are employed on piece work they shall be paid the same piece work prices as are customarily paid to men for the job.

5. Where women are engaged on premium bonus systems, the time allowed for a job shall be that customarily allowed to men for the same job, and the earnings of the women shall be calculated on the basis of the men's time rate.

6. Where the job in question has not hitherto been on piecework or premium bonus system in the establishment, the piecework price, or the time allowed, shall be based on a similar job previously done by men on piecework, or premium bonus system, as the case may be.

7. Where in the establishment in question there are no data from previous operations to enable the parties to arrive at a piecework price or the time to be allowed the matter shall be so adjusted that the women shall receive the same percentage over the time rate of the class of men customarily employed on the job as such a man would have received had he undertaken the job on piecework or premium bonus system, as the case may be.

8. The principle upon which the recommendations are proposed is that on systems of payment by results, equal payment shall be made to women as to men, for an equal amount of work done.

9. Piecework prices and premium bonus basis times shall be fixed by mutual agreement between the employer and the woman, or women, who perform the work.

10. On piecework every woman's time rate, as per Clause 1 hereof, shall be guaranteed irrespectively of her piecework earnings. Debit balances shall not be carried forward beyond the usual weekly period of settlement.

11. On premium bonus systems every woman's time rate, as per Clause 1 hereof, shall in all cases be paid.

12. Overtime, night shift, and Sunday and holiday allowances shall be paid to women employed on piecework, or premium bonus system, on the same conditions as now prevail in the case of men in the district in question for time work.

13. Piecework prices and premium bonus time allowances, after they have been established, shall not be altered unless the means of manufacture are changed.

14. All wages and balances shall be paid to women through the office.

15. Any question which arises as to the interpretation of these recommendations shall be determined by the Minister of Munitions.

What the Terms Mean.

It seems very unjust that women who are prevented from working by air raids, breakdown of machinery, or other cause beyond their control, should have their wages reduced though remaining at their posts, and that if they are sent home during the stoppage they should lose their wages altogether. But this is a minor point.

The most serious flaw in the terms, as they stand, is that which fixes £1 a week as the wage of women over 18 years, employed on work hitherto done by men.

Why should the women be paid £1 a week when the unskilled labouring men are paid 25s., 26s., and more? It is both unjust to the women and dangerous to the men that women should be brought in to work at lower rates.

The falling away from the principle of equal pay is certain to cost the workers much bitter tribulation in days to come.

This £1 a week wage is only supposed to apply to women employed on unskilled work. Women employed on work customarily done by "fully-skilled tradesmen" are to have the *same time rates or piece rates as the men whom they have replaced.* This is an exceedingly important provision, but we must warn women that constant vigilance will have to be exercised to prevent the provision being evaded. Attempts will constantly be made to keep to the £1 wage of the unskilled, women who are doing skilled work. Attempts will even be made to evade the payment of the £1 a week.

To render cheating impossible both Trade Unions and individuals must be ever on the watch, and every woman munitioneer should hasten to join the appropriate Trade Union, and thus put herself into line with her fellow workers.

To whom do the Terms apply?

So much for the terms as they stand. To whom are they to apply?

Are they to apply to all women employed on Government work? NO.

Are they to apply to all women employed on Army contract work? NO.

Are they to apply to all women employed on munition work? NO.

Are they to apply to all women replacing men on munition work? NO.

No! And they are not even to apply to all women replacing men on munition work in the controlled factories!

We ask to whom then do they apply?

The answer was given by Mr. Lloyd George himself, in reply question to a in the House of Commons, on October 20th: The terms are to apply only to women replacing men in "*establishments for which the Ministry is directly responsible.*" The terms will only be "*recommended*" to other munition factories.

The Government is only "directly responsible" for a very small proportion of the munition factories, and in the great Woolwich Arsenal we are informed that women are not employed to replace men.

There are 1,002 controlled munition factories. In these factories wages may not be raised or lowered without permission of the Government, and the workers are under the control of the Domestic Munitions' Tribunals, as well as under the General Munitions' Courts.

Even the munition workers in uncontrolled factories are under the Munitions Act. They may not leave their place of employment without permission, and are liable to punishment for being late or absent.

All this power has Mr. Lloyd George secured over the workers, yet, in spite of his many promises of equal pay for equal work, he refuses to do more than "*recommend*" the carrying out of his pledge.

The Broken Promises.

On March 26th, Mr. Lloyd George wrote, in reply to a letter from the E.L.F.S.: "Women undertaking the work of men would get the same piece rates as men were receiving before . . . . If the women turn out the same quantity of work as men employed on the same job, they will receive exactly the same pay."

In reply to the W.S.P.U. deputation on July 17th, he said:—

"*All these establishments are going to be under Government control.*" It is quite impossible to do other than assume control of the great establishments for turning out munitions of War. *The Government will see that there is no sweated labour . . . .* Whatever the rate of wages should be, it should be a fair rate of wages, and a fixed maximum which will guarantee that *we shall not utilise the services of women merely to get cheap labour.*

Mr. Lloyd George is thus deeply pledged to see to it that his department shall make itself *responsible* for securing equal pay for men and women.

After months of continual pressure and agitation on the part of women, he has most flagrantly broken his word.

E. Sylvia Pankhurst.

The Home Secretary has appointed a Committee to consider the steps to be taken to replace men in clerical positions who enlist.

It is worthy of note that of the eleven who form this Committee only two are women, and neither of these are working women. There is only one labour man. At least half this Committee ought to be women, as naturally women must replace these men who go to the front.

The Committee is composed as follows:—

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M.P. (Chairman).

Mr. M. Delevingne, C.B. of the Home Office.

Sir Lionel Fletcher, of the White Star Line.

Mr. F. W. Goldstone, M.P., lab.

Sir Alex. Henderson, M.P., Chairman of the Great Central Railway Co.

Miss Violet Markham, anti-suffragist.

Miss Mary Paterson, one of the National Health Insurance Commissioners for Scotland.

Sir Wm. Pender

Mr. M. R. Pryor, of the Sun Fire Office.

Capt. J. C. Tremayne, of the Recruiting Department of the War Office.

Mr. R. W. Whalley, of Parr's Bank.

THE PENSIONS BILL.

The Naval and Military Pensions Bill is still unsettled. On October 21st the Government asked the Commons to disagree with the Lords amendments.

The most important of the amendments inserted by the House of Lords were:—

(1) To make the Government financially responsible for the payment of pensions to mothers and dependent relatives of soldiers and sailors, other than wives and children, and supplementary allowances for disabled soldiers and widows and children.

(2) To make the Statutory Committee, which administers the pensions, in effect, a Government Committee, responsible to the House of Commons.

In regard to (1) the Government has agreed to make a grant to the funds of the Statutory Committee, but how large that grant is to be, is not stated. Mr. Hayes Fisher, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, stated in the debate that it is known that the Government have undertaken the responsibility for the pensions of dependants. We hope that this is so, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not make this plain.

In regard to (2) the Government does not wish it to be possible for Members of Parliament to be able to ask questions day by day about soldiers and sailors and their families who have been unjustly treated in the matter of their pensions and allowances.

The power thus to bring to light injustices and mistakes, both of which are at present disgracefully frequent, is the only protection for those concerned.

The Government, both through McKenna and Hayes Fisher, has admitted that the Bill is a bad one. Every Member of Parliament knew that the Lords' amendments had improved this very bad Bill, but the Government was able to command a majority; 84 Members voted with the Government, and 21 against, amongst whom there were but half-a-dozen Labour Members.

The Bill now goes back to the House of Lords.

May the Lords stand firm!

On October 21st, Mr. Forster stated in the House of Commons that pending the settlement of the pensions scheme for dependants, payments to the dependants of soldiers killed in the war are being continued beyond the period of 26 weeks after the soldiers' death.

To our knowledge the allowances of many dependants of deceased soldiers and sailors have ceased after 26 weeks. When application for reissue has been made, a letter such as the following has been received:—

War Office, London, S.W.
18th September, 1915.

Re Mrs. ———

Madam,—With reference to your letter of June 7th, I am directed to inform you that any claim she may wish to make to a dependant's pension or other grant should be put forward when the proposed Statutory Committee, which is shortly to be considered by Parliament, has been appointed.

An announcement on the subject will be made in due course.

I am, Madam,
Your obedient Servant,
J. G. ASHLEY,
For the Assistant Financial Secretary.

We wrote several times urging the necessitous circumstances of the soldier's mother.

War Office, London, S.W.
22nd October, 1915.

Madam,—With reference to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, relative to Mrs. ———, mother of the late No. — Private ———, I am directed to inform you that, under a recent decision, payments to the wives and dependants of deceased soldiers is being continued until the end of the present month, pending settlement of the general question as to what further payments are to be made in these cases. In the case of Mrs. ———, the Regimental Paymaster, ——— was in error when he stopped payment of the allowance, but he has now reissued the Postal Draft Book and forwarded a money order for all arrears.

I am, Madam,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) **A. PICKARD,**
For the Assistant Financial Secretary.

We hope that all soldiers' and sailors' dependants whose allowances have been stopped, will demand the reissue of the money with arrears. We should be only too glad to help in making the applications.

In reply to Mr. Ginnell in the House of Commons on October 12th, Mr. Forster stated that the amount of weekly payments to "dependants," including wives and children, was over £1,000,000 a week.

As the War costs at least £35,000,000 a week, £1,000,000 is not very much, in proportion, to spend on the families left at home.

Where a soldiers' wife is abroad with her husband, who is a member of an approved society under the National Health Insurance Acts, maternity benefit is to be paid by the Army authorities, instead of by the approved societies, as at present. Those who are going abroad should note this.

Always buy your toys from the E.L.F.S. Co-operative Toy Factory. Illustrated catalogue on application. Our toys are on show at the E.L.F.S. Shop, 8 Hart Street, High Holborn.

TRADE UNION NOTES.

By Alice Maclenan.

It is noteworthy that Trades' and Labour Councils, as at Kensington and Hampstead, are passing resolutions calling upon women to organise into trade unions, and demand a man's pay for a man's job. At last men trade unionists are fully awake to the fact that the underpaid woman is a menace to their own interests. Nevertheless, the exploiting of women's labour continues; and in munition and other works, in some instances, one-third is being paid to women of that which is paid to men for the same work, even where employed on piece work.

It has been decided by the Ministry of Munitions to adopt the recommendations of the Munitions' Labour Supply Committee to give a time rate of £1 per week minimum to all women over 18 years, employed in Government establishments, who are doing work usually done by men. This only covers a minority of women; one would like to see *all* women-workers assured of a wage of at least £1 a week. As a first step we might have a wider definition of "munition work," such as, for instance, boxes in which munitions are packed, military equipment, respirators, etc.

Sir George Askwith decided not long ago that leather munition boxes were not munition work; these may be carried in the waggon attached to the gun-carriage, but are not "munitions."

At a conference of the Manchester Women's War Interests' Committee, held last Saturday, composed of delegates representing trade unions, a resolution was passed to the effect that all trades brought within the region of war-work, *i.e.*, all work essential to the successful conduct of the War, should be included in the £1 per week minimum, and calls upon the Munitions' Labour Supply Committee to take steps to secure that end.

Organisation amongst women is going on apace. In one munition firm in Stockport the women and girls are working under a system—or rather lack of system—that can only be described as chaos, and a large number have become members of the Workers' Union, and as the numbers increase the position is becoming stronger for them to demand higher wages and better conditions. The women are seething with discontent. Time workers are paid as low as 14s. At present, for working overtime, including Sundays, making in all 70 hours, they are supposed to receive 21s., and the same rate for night work; but it is a common event for them to be given two or three shillings short. When they draw attention to the fact, they are told that "it will be inquired into," and nothing further transpires. They receive no War bonus. Piece-workers are not paid while kept standing, waiting for work. The conditions are deplorable. Water that runs from the machines will wet the women through to their skins. In some instances girls have to lift heavy weights—as one described it: "a weight that one of us couldn't move an inch, and it takes two of us to lift." One girl recently got her arm crushed in a machine. They are constantly off ill for a day or two, and sometimes longer (in consequence of long hours on seven days a week at high pressure), thus averaging deplorably low wages.

We are told by the unthinking that "there is plenty of work for women, and good pay too," as if *work* was the only and highest aim and the goal of our existence; but it is the women who are *paying*, and a very terrible price. When the War is over, the hospitals will be full—not of wounded soldiers, but of women with health shattered through serving their country in the industrial army, unless women combine now, in their trade unions, as never before.

Last March, Prison Warders petitioned for an increase of pay in view of the increased cost of living. The Government refused. Moral—"organise yourselves."

MORE RECORDS OF SWEATING.

Mr. Weyman, Stepney Clothing Company, High Street, Stepney, pays 2½d. per pair for finishing trousers.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Times*.

WANTED, immediately and for the duration of the War, to take charge of a junior form of boys (average age 10), a MASTER (not eligible for military service), or MISTRESS, with good discipline, teaching powers, and ability to help with general school activities; salary £130 (men), £110 (lady) non-resident—Apply H. G. Abel, Barnstable Grammar School, N. Devon, for form to be returned with recent testimonials.

Walton Bros., Darnley Road, Mare Street, Hackney, have been employing women on soldiers' clothes at 8s. a week, working from 8 a.m. to 9.30 p.m on Monday and Tuesday and to 8 p.m. on Wednesday, 8 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. on Thursday and Friday, and 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., on Saturday. After complaints the rates of some of the women were raised to 10s.. and then 11s. These rates work out at 2d. an hour when the rate is 11s., and 1.8d. when the rate is 10s.; therefore even the miserable Trade Board rate is infringed.

On October 14th in the House of Commons, Mr. Anderson asked the Minister of Munitions whether the Sterling Telegraph Company, Dagenham, is making fuses and field telephones for the Government—and pays adult women 2½d. per hour, and 1s. 6d. war bonus; whether the firm recently worked women on Government work (field telephones) for a thirty hours' consecutive shift?

Dr. Addison replied that "it is not in the public interest" to state what munitions are manufactured by particular firms, and that inquiry is being made into the "other matters referred to."

The Government ought to be ashamed to hide the iniquitous sweating by Government contractors under the cloak of "public interest." It is not in the public interest that such sweating should go on—and the Government should stop it.

In the House of Commons on October 19th., Mr. Anderson called the attention of the President of the Board of Trade to a dispute at the works of Messrs. G. J. Mason & Co., Glasgow, caused by the dismissal of twenty-five girls who objected to a reduction in rates on soldiers' tunics.

Mr. Runciman replied that the girls were discharged for "bad behaviour."

Like Oliver Twist they should not ask for more!

On October 14th in the House of Commons, Mr. Booth drew attention to the unsatisfactory position of women under the National Insurance Act, and the growing increase in the financial deficiency.

This shows that one fault brings legions in its train; insufficient wages and sweating cause undue illness, thus draining the Insurance funds.

MAN'S PAY FOR MAN'S WORK.

At the fortnightly meeting of Managers of the Stepney and Poplar Sick Asylum, held on Tuesday, Oct. 19th, Cr. C. E. Sumner gave notice that at the next meeting he would move the following motion:—

> "That any woman taken into the service of the Asylum in place of a man shall receive a man's pay for doing a man's work."

We congratulate Cr. Sumner on his just action, and it now remains to be seen whether the Asylum Managers are imbued with an equal and full sense of justice and fair dealing. We believe that Mrs. Scurr is a member of this Board, and we feel sure that she will support this motion framed to protect the well-being and improve the lot of her sisters.

The police ban upon the employment of women as conductors on buses and trams has been removed. We are glad to hear that the women are to be paid the same wages as the men whom they replace.

John Burns does not take much part in Parliament now. He voted with 35 others against the import duty on motor bicycles and motor tricycles on October 20th.

FOOD PRICES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

"Prices are not likely to decline while they are paid so readily by the working classes," the *Times* reports a retailer to have said. We have not noticed any *readiness* on the part of the workers to pay exorbitant prices—it is a case of having to pay or go without!

But we wish the workers would organise to prevent exploitation.

Official returns show that food prices in the United Kingdom, on October 1st, this year, were on the average, 42 per cent. higher in the large towns, and 38 per cent. higher in the small towns and villages, than they were in July, 1914. In Berlin, the prices in August, this year, showed an average advance of 75·3 per cent, upon those of July, 1914.

Articles which have become exceptionally dear in the United Kingdom are sugar and fish. Sugar is 97 per cent. dearer, and in respect of this one item, Berlin has the advantage with an increase of only 24 per cent. Eggs are 66 per cent. dearer in the large towns here and 114 per cent. dearer in Berlin. Butter is 32 to 36 per cent. dearer here, and up by 58 per cent. in Berlin. The price of lard in the enemy capital has advanced by 170 per cent. Bacon, in England, shows an increase of 30 per cent.; in Berlin, the advance is 148 per cent.

Even should the *Labour Gazette* and the *Statische Korrespondenz* be quite correct in these percentages, we cannot see anything to boast about in the fact that food prices here are lower than in Germany, where, if the accounts that come to this country may be relied upon, the sufferings of the people are terrible indeed!

The Vienna papers, *Arbeiter Zeitung* and *Neue Freie Presse*, report that "insatiable greed prevails amongst every section of the people which has food to sell." Prices of butter and fat are abnormal; butter at 3s. 10d. a lb., bacon at 3s. 7d. a lb., vegetables and fruit, though plentiful, are also sold at famine prices.

The German Socialist, Herr Wurm, declares that unprecedented misery is now prevailing in Germany. Food prices have reached an inaccessible limit, meat having risen 150 per cent. According to the German press milk tickets are to be issued on the same plan as bread tickets; exceptions will be made in favour of invalids, children, and nursing mothers.

The *Vorwärts* describes the struggle of German housewives to procure food at the Municipal food markets. These poor women lined up at the booths on a Wednesday afternoon to be in good time when the sale of food should begin on Thursday at 7 a.m. The market ended at 10 o'clock, leaving about 1,000 women who had waited through the long night unserved. And some are said to have waited thus three or four nights without getting any supplies.

These are the least talked of, but not the least serious effects of war. Women the world over should band themselves together to restore sanity to the world!

The following table gives the prices at two large West-end stores on October 18th:—

	Stores A	Stores B	4 weeks ago
Eggs, per doz.—	s d	s d	s d
Best new laid	3 0	2 11 (small, 2/8)	2 8
Breakfast	2 10	2 9	2 6
'Selected' & Irish..	2 6	2 6	2 3
Cooking	2 4	2 4	2 0
Foreigh cooking ..	1 9	—	—
Butter, fresh, per lb.—			
Best English	1 9	1/9½ & 1/10	1 8
Best French.....	1 9	1 9	1 8
Second quality	1 8	1 8	1 7
Third quality	1 7	1 7	1 6
Butter, salt, per lb.—			
Best	1 9	1 9½	1 8
Irish	1 8	1 8	1 7
Cooking.....	1 5	1 6	1/3-1/4
New Zealand	1 9	—	1 7
Bacon, per lb.—			
Streaky or back rashers, Wilts.....	1 7	1 7	1 6
Do., Irish	1 6	1 7	1/5-1/6

Milk, which was raised to 5d. a quart, threatens to become still dearer.

The French Minister of the Interior, M. Malvy, has submitted a bill to the Cabinet giving Mayors and Prefects the right to fix the price of all commodities and material necessary for subsistence, heating and lighting.

It is time for every Government to take steps to put a stop to unnecessary hardship.

A writer in the *Manchester Guardian* states that the best price paid to farmers for milk delivered at a Manchester station, in farmers' own cans, is 3½d., but that poor people who buy half-a-pint of milk in the Manchester slums pay 1½d., which is at the rate of 6d. per quart.

The farmer who has to rear, feed, and milk the cow, and pay for its carriage from the farm to Manchester, only gets half the cost of the milk. The fact that it costs as much again to distribute the milk in Manchester is a good argument for the municipalisation of the milk distribution, and the fact that the sale of tubercular and unclean milk is said to be dangerously common is an argument for municipalising the entire milk traffic.

A MILK STRIKE.

In the village of Egerton, near Bolton, the inhabitants are protesting against the rise in the price of milk to 4d. a quart by refusing to buy. Canvassers are going from door to door asking the villagers whether they will buy their milk from another district. A public meeting is to be held when the canvass is complete.

On October 21st, when the high price of milk was complained of in the House of Commons, Mr. Pretyman said that "restraint on price would involve a danger of a decrease in milk produced for sale."

Cabinet Ministers have always some excuse for doing nothing.

THE MEAT TRUST.

Mr. Will Thorne then called Mr. Runciman's attention to the fact that it was known on September 22nd that there would be a shortage of beef for two or three days, and that, as was expected, prices rose by 2d. and 3d. per lb. for meat used by the working class on September 23rd, 24th and 27th. Mr. Thorne asked whether any of the Government agents had suggested that an extra supply of frozen meat should be released from the Government store to meet the shortage and prevent the rise in prices. He wanted to know if the suggestion was made why it was not acted upon, and if it was not made, asked that the Board of Trade should appoint a capable butcher. He also urged that all the members of the Advisory Committee were directly interested in keeping up meat prices, and urged that working class representatives should also be appointed.

Mr. Thorne further asked that the Government should prevent traders who are opening up new sources of supply in Southern Brazil, Colombo, Central America and Venezuela from throwing themselves into the arms of the Chicago Beef Trust.

Mr. Runciman refused to give a definite reply but said that the Government's "mode of conducting the business has given general satisfaction."

On October 21st, Mr. Will Thorne pointed out that 60 lbs. of putrid sausages that were supplied to a military camp at Warminster were not discovered to be bad till they were actually being cooked. As the bad meat supplied by Lyons to the White City camp also went unchallenged to the cook, Mr. Thorne asked for the scientific organisation of food inspection for the Army.

Mr. Forster said it is not proposed to make any alteration in the present system of food inspection. We would point out that this is a woman's job.

A provision firm told a representative of the *Manchester Guardian* that the sale of butter in England has fallen off by from 30 to 35 per cent. because people cannot afford to pay for it, and are buying margarine instead. This had reduced the price of butter a little. He said "I think if everyone abstained from butter for a week, it would exert a beneficial influence on prices generally."

Here is a proof that prices go up, not from necessity, but because the traders find that people will pay!

Speaking for the Yorkshire Council of Women's Liberal Associations in Leeds the other day, Mrs. Runciman, wife of the President of the Board of Trade, said that we must not only economise but stint ourselves in war-time. We suggest that Mrs. Runciman should begin by preaching this maxim to her husband and his colleagues, but if she could persuade her husband to prevent extra war profits by shippers she would be doing an even better work. Mrs. Runciman added that "men seem to regard food as a fundamental right." We consider that a sufficiency of food is a fundamental right of every man, woman and child.

TAXATION OF LAND VALUES.

In the House of Commons, on October 19th, Mr. Currie asked whether the net yield of the Land Valuation Department will be increased by economies recently announced?

The staff of the Land Valuation Department having been reduced, Mr. McKenna replied in the affirmative.

But why not go on with the Land Valuation, which is nearly complete, and tax the landowners for the revenue which is being squeezed out of the workers?

In the House of Commons on October 21st, Mr. Snowden drew attention to the fact that 2,000 men are under notice to leave the Land Valuation Department, and that though many of them are refused permission to enlist they have no definite guarantee of Government work.

SCANDALOUS PUNISHMENTS.

In the House of Commons, on October 20th, Mr. Cathcart Wason asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he had any information about Charles Sutherland, Shetland section, Royal Naval Reserve, who died in a cell at Fort Charlotte, Lerwick, on the 2nd inst., and was sentenced to two days' imprisonment for an alleged breach of Naval discipline, for which no evidence was submitted; that the only food he received while detained was 1 lb. of bread and some water for each day; that he had to break road metal all day; that his cell was not heated; nor had he sufficient clothes to keep him warm?

Also whether on Sunday, September 5th, the officer commanding the troops in Shetland accused a man of chewing tobacco and spitting on the church floor during Divine Service, although that man neither chews nor smokes; that the man was laid over a gun on the Parade Square of Fort Charlotte, Lerwick, and flogged; and if he will state how the officer responsible will be dealt with?

Dr. Macnamara pleaded ignorance of the facts.

Similar cases of harsh treatment have come under our notice; neither munitioneer nor soldier gets a chance of stating his case!

Mr. Tyson Wilson in the House of Commons drew the attention of the Financial Secretary to the War Office, to the case of a soldier having 7d. per day stopped from his pay whilst in hospital, also 1½d. per week contribution under the National Insurance Act. Mr. Forster promised to make inquiries; but stated that when a man goes to hospital stoppages are deducted as a matter of course.

Mr. Hogge spoke of the sad case of mothers who have become widows since their son's enlistment, and are barred from securing separation allowances, because they can prove no pre-war dependence.

Mr. Forster stated that the Select Committee would decide the matter.

Sir A. Markham called the attention of the Under Secretary of State for War to the enlistment of Private G. Jones on his fourteenth birthday, and to the arrest of John Meakin aged 15, of Alexander Guntripp aged 16, and of William Haslewood aged 17, for being deserters.

Mr. Tennant asked for a week's notice in each case, and drew Sir A. Markham's attention to the fact that he was putting much extra trouble on the recruiting offices.

We cannot understand why a boy's age is so difficult to ascertain!

On October 19th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Hogge complained that it is meant to differentiate between the pensions of officers' widows according to the cause of their husband's death. We agree that it does seem mean to differentiate; but we would point out that whilst every officer's widow is entitled to a pension of some sort, a private's widow can get no pension at all, unless she can prove that her husband's death is directly due to his service in the Army during this War, and sometimes even though this is the case, it is not possible to *prove* it to the satisfaction of the War Office.

LEGAL JUGGLERY!

In the Chancery Division on Friday, October 15th, Mr. Justice Younger declared that the investment of £1,000 by the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Ship Builders in Labour Newspaper, Limited, the Company which was responsible for the *Daily Citizen*, could not be justified under the rules of the Society. He ordered that the members of the Executive Council should repay the £1,000.

It is an extraordinary anomally that if a Trade Union decides by an overwhelming majority of its members to devote a part of its funds to a certain object, one individual, with the help of the Courts, can have the whole decision upset. Justice Younger said that the newspaper was devoted to furthering the principles of the Labour Party, "which might be, and probably were abhorrent to many members of the Society."

The very idea of a Labour Party, and even of a Trade Union is probably "abhorrent" to Justice Younger, and it is extraordinarily unjust that men of his class should have the legal power to decide matters affecting the internal management of the workers' organisations.

If the Trade Disputes Bill of 1906 had been the Bill it ought to have been, interference of this kind would have been made impossible.

At the Mansion House, on October 25th, Sir John Knill announced his decision that eleven of the I. L. P. pamphlets should be destroyed after seven days.

The case has been tried in secret.

The prosecution seems to us to be a very foolish one.

The *Daily Chronicle* reports that a case was heard in camera in the Court of Criminal Appeal behind locked doors. All the windows were pasted over so that it was not possible to get a glimpse into the Court.

We should like to know more about this case.

AGAINST CONSCRIPTION.

A Committee of Members of the House of Commons has been formed to oppose Conscription, which it is declared would be "the climax of folly." The officers of the committee are Mr. C. E. Hobhouse, chairman; Mr. Percy Alden, vice-chairman; and Mr. J. Howard Whitehouse, secretary.

In reply to Mr. Nuttall, on October 19th, in the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the only countries in Europe in which compulsory service abroad is demanded from citizens, are France, Germany, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

A EYE TO PROFIT.

Under the title "One of Germany's Lost Colonies," the *Manchester Guardian* gives a summary of the report of the Acting Vice-Consul on the trade of German Samoa in 1913.

Such phrases as the following show that whilst the people's blood is being wasted upon the battlefield, the commercial assets to be got out of the War are looked forward to by the trader:

"Those who have studied the matter are of opinion that the cocoa plantations are a good investment. . . . Rubber did remarkably well, and the trees turned out good yields of a superior quality, but . . . . it is a question whether rubber can be produced at a figure which can compete favourably with that produced in other countries where labour is cheaper than it is in Samoa." (Pity the poor Samoan. He is likely to have a fight to maintain his wage standards!)

"Labour was supplied by the Chinese."

"White calico was in good demand, retailing up to 8d. per yard. Mosquito net, butter cloth, bishop's lawn and nainsook in 12 yard pieces also sold well. . . . . Nearly every leading native family possesses a vehicle of some kind . . . . a brisk demand is thus created for harness and carriage material. . . ."

Mr. Anderson asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he is aware that on a freight of weight (214 tons) the freight alone is £660 and will soon be £700, as compared with £60 before the war; also that freights from the Argentine stand at 72s. 6d. per ton, an advance of nearly 500 per cent. on pre-war rates, and what action the Government mean to take to fix maximum rates?

Mr. Runciman replied that there are grave difficulties in the way of State interference with freight market.

Is Mr. Runciman one of the "grave difficulties?"

The distress in the East Coast towns has been growing ever since the war. Now at length we learn that the Government has approved a scheme of relief. We hope that the grants may be generously and fairly distributed.

MUNITIONS ACT.

Mr. Anderson in the House of Commons on October 19th, asked the Minister for Munitions whether he will introduce legislation to limit the power of employers under the Munitions Act, and make it possible for workmen, who are kept idle for want of leaving certificates, to take action for loss of time and wages should the Court decide that their certificates were unreasonably withheld?

Mr. Lloyd George refused!

On October 20th in the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George stated in reply to Mr. Anderson that *wherever practicable*, due notice shall be given to workmen of any changes in working conditions introduced into an establishment when becoming a controlled establishment.

Mr. Anderson also drew attention to the case of a Sheffield wireworker engaged on æroplane work, whose wagee were reduced 12s., and who demanded a leaving certificate, but was refused.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that 1,002 establishments were controlled, but that it was not in the national interest to make public the names or localities of such firms.

This is probably done to make it harder for Trade Unions to get in touch with the workers!

At the Westminster Munitions Tribunal on October 22nd, the application by a workman to leave his employment on the ground that he was not on Government work was dismissed. To help him in proving his case, the man had prepared a list of the names and places to which certain munitions were being sent. The President said this was a dangerous and unjustifiable thing to do, and impounded the list "with a view to further action."

It is reported that when the Glasgow Munitions Tribunal fined men from 5s. to 30s. for absence from work, the proceedings were uproarious.

We may be sure that this did not happen without a Cause!

In the House of Commons on October 21st, Mr. O'Grady drew attention to the fact that stone crackers in Guernsey engaged on Government work were only paid 17s. and 18s. a week.

COMMON SENSE ABOUT AIR RAIDS.

Deptford Borough Council has passed the following resolution, and is asking the other metropolitan local authorities to endorse it:

"That in view of the fact that the present regulations as to the street lighting of London are the second or third alteration in such lighting arrangements, it be represented to the Home Secretary that, instead of time being occupied in such trifling matters as whether street lamps should be wholly or partially masked, this Council urges upon him the immediate desirability of impressing upon the proper authorities the necessity of effective measures being taken to prevent the enemy's aircraft getting beyond our coast and raiding towns and cities and reaching London."

On October 20th in the House of Commons, Mr. Clancy drew attention to the grave danger caused by the withdrawal of the Bovine Tuberculosis Order.

This withdrawal has been one of the economies which we fear will cost the nation more than the maintenance of the inspection would have done!

Mr. Pennefather stated on October 12th in the House of Commons that a battalion in the Gloucestershire district had saved £7,000 in five-and-a-half months, through doing its own catering, instead of employing a catering contractor. Mr. Forster, Financial Secretary to the War Office, remarked that *he* "was not in a position to state the exact amount." Yet Mr. Pennefather was in possession of the information! Evidently Mr. Forster has not learnt his business.

The Blackburn and District Trades and Labour Council convened a conference to discuss the rise in the cost of living and invited the local M.P.s, Councillors, Guardians, Clergy and Ministers. Most of the elected persons showed the measure of their interest in the affairs of their constituents by remaining away. A resolution was carried calling upon the Government to take over the supply and distribution of the necessaries of life.

Will you help to sell the "Dreadnought"? Reply to 400 Old Ford Road, E.

A CALL FOR HELP.

A casual labourer in Bow who earns 22s. a week, has just lost his wife. He has six children, aged 13, 8, 5, 2, and 7 weeks. He has got into debt and arrears with his rent owing to his wife's illness. His sister-in-law has eight children of her own and is expecting another soon. She has taken in the little motherless children, but cannot keep them long.

We thought we might get the children into Shenfield Poor Law Schools, but the law says that they may not be admitted unless their father goes into the Workhouse!

Please buy the DREADNOUGHT through a newsagent and get your friends to do the same.

The following shops, amongst others, sell the DREADNOUGHT:—

BOW—
Eames, 378 Old Ford Rd.
Cleverley, 696 Old Ford Rd.
Whitnall, opposite Bryant & May's.
Hayes, 185 Roman Rd.
Cleverley, 160 Roman Rd.
Hanson, 111 Roman Rd.
Lyons, 51 Roman Rd.
Harris, 40 Roman Rd.
Conner, 13 Roman Rd.
Atkins, 2 High St.
Leaney, 6 High St.
Putnam, 28 Devons Rd.
Threadgold, 93 Devons Rd.
Jackson, 92 Coborn Rd.
Armwerth, 23 Wallis St.

BETHNAL GREEN—
Higgs, 216 Green St.
Exell, 163 Green St.
Rees, 82 Morpeth St.
Foreman, 133 Brick Lane.

MILE END DISTRICT—
Avery, 123 Mile End Rd.
Travel & Avery, 391 Mile End Rd.
J. R. Browning, 232 Burdett Rd.

HACKNEY AND DALSTON—
J. Brown, 81 Laureston Rd.
Watson, 107 Laureston Rd.
Holmes, 200 Mare St.
Stoop, 257 Dalston Lane.
Neill & Fisher, The Post Office, 86 Dalston Lane.
Lawrence, 244 Dalston Lane.
Feather, Dalston Lane.
Reed, Morning Lane.
Thompson, Morning Lane.
Leader, Well St.
Newland, 115 Kingsland Rd.
Beard, 197 Kingsland Rd.
Lawrence, 146 Kingsland Rd.
Eve, 3 Downham Rd.
Smith, 400 Kingsland Rd.
Perkins, Balls Pond Rd.
Regan, Balls Pond Rd.
Field, Balls Pond Rd.
Kranz, Clarence Rd.
Lambourne, Clarence Rd.
Chipchase, Downs Rd.
Clark, Upper Clapton Rd.
Mayes, Upper Clapton Rd.
Macefield, Median Rd.
Up-to-Date, Urswick Rd.
Mitchell, High St., Homerton.
Montford, High St., Homerton.
McCarthy, Holcroft Rd.
Sexton, Cadogan Terrace.
Hewitt, West St., London Fields.

ISLINGTON AND SHOREDITCH—
Fleet, 109 Upper St.
Stevens, 56 High St.
D. Hosky, 2 Church St., Shoreditch.
Holton, 96 St. John's Rd., Hoxton.

CITY ROAD—
Cleverley, 269 City Rd.
The City Stores, 161 City Rd. (Old St. end).
J. Ingles, 49 Bath St.
J. Jaques, 161 Old St.
Davidson, 75 Old St.
Hastie, 107 Old St.

CITY—
Willing's Book-stall, Bank Tube Station.
G. Bull, 24 Gray's Inn Rd.
Wareham, 148 Gray's Inn Rd.
Rose, 238 Goswell Rd.

GENERAL—
Butler, 126 Butchers' Rd., Custom House.
J. Escott, 28 Caledonian Rd.
J. Smart, 63 Grosvenor Rd.
Parlons, 4 Museum St., Bloomsbury.
Hitchcock, 29 Spencer St., Goswell Rd.
Rose, 238 Goswell Rd.
Shore, 110 Central St.
Ingles, 49 Bath St.
Farley, 75 Shepherdess Walk.
Slow, 61 East Rd.
Timms, 52 New North Rd.
Budkin, 44 Hyde Rd.
Wade, 10 Whitmore Rd.
Farley, Farringdon Rd.
Sigverter, Myddleton St., Clerkenwell.

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Entrance Fee...1d. Subscription...1d. a Month

BRANCH REPORTS.

BOW.

400 OLD FORD ROAD.

The Debate this week was very good. Some who have not spoken there before made excellent speeches, among them being Miss L. Watts. Votes for Women was passed by a large majority. Members are thanked for helping with the stall and selling papers at Mr. Nevinson's meeting. The Debate next Friday will be on "International Arbitration."

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Oct. 23rd—1,372. Miss Bennett 251, Miss O'Brien 181, Mrs. Crabb 168, Miss Marks 67, Mrs. Farrall 48, Special Meetings 415, City and District—Mrs. Holloway 308.

POPLAR.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 20 RAILWAY ST.
Secretary: MRS. DRAKE.

Excellent meetings held on Sunday morning at the Dock Gates and Copenhagen Place, on Tuesday morning in Chrisp Street and Burdett Road, at Chrisp Street on Friday, and at Follett Street on Monday. Indoor meetings on Tuesday evening and Friday afternoon were well attended. At the Sunday evening indoor meeting we had a debate on the "raising of the rents."

The members' monthly Social is to be held here on Saturday, and we hope all those who are helping to make it a success, will remind friends that there will be a Social in aid of the League of Rights funds on Nov. 20th, and tickets will be on sale at the office.

Please be in good time on Saturday, 7.30 to 10.30 p.m.

Collections—Miss Morley and Miss E. Lagsding 19s. 0d., Miss Manicom 6s. 11d., Mrs. Drake 15s. 3½d., Miss Bennett 3s. 5d. Donations to Milk—Mrs. Stephens 1s., Mrs. Duncan 1s.

Subscriptions paid in for September 13s.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Oct. 24th, 442. Mrs. Holloway 81, Miss Bennett 70, Mrs. Shlette 50, Miss H. Watts 46, Miss K. Lagsding 34, Mrs. Rounce 20 in Restaurant. *Dreadnought* sales are improving, but Poplar ought to be selling at least 1,000 copies a week!

HACKNEY.

Offices: 175 DALSTON LANE
(Facing Hackney Downs Station).
Papers can be obtained at this address at any time.

Good meeting held at Morning Lane on Monday, the 18th, when Miss Manicom was the speaker.

Members please note that we are holding a meeting at the corner of Well Street and Morning Lane on Saturday, at 4 p.m. Come and support this meeting, and help to sell Papers! Members should try to come more often to open-air meetings, as it is a great help to the speaker to have a few supporters to start with.

Dreadnought sales—total 66; Miss Sands 20, general sales 46. We must try to get the sales up.

WEST CENTRAL BRANCH,

8 HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

We had a splendid Poster Parade last Saturday from our branch, and amongst the sandwich ladies there was a new recruit, which pleased us very much, and she did her work well.

We still want more Paper sellers and offers for Poster Parades.

Who will guarantee a weekly subscription towards the rent?

The E.L.F.S. Toys and the *Dreadnought* are sold at our office.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Centre for Tidal Basin: 55 FIFE ROAD.
Hon. Sec.—MRS. DAISY PARSONS,
94 Ravenscroft Road.

Our Monday night "Peacock" meetings have been abandoned, but instead there is a meeting on Saturdays at "Abbey Arms," at 5 p.m. Please turn up and support the speaker. On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Bouvier spoke, the subject being "Child Victims." Please each bring a friend, as we have an interesting subject each week. On Sunday afternoon, there is to be a meeting at 124 Barking Road, at 3 o'clock. Miss O'Brien is thanked for selling 51 *Dreadnoughts* at the Public Hall, last Sunday week, and this Sunday, Mrs. Millo sold 59 at the Tenants' Defence League meeting. Sixty-three were sold at Beckton Road corner, at a Special meeting, and Mrs. Mears collected 5s. 8d. for Milk Fund.

Dreadnoughts sold—123. We must try to increase our *Dreadnought* sales!

E.L.F.S. GENERAL MEETING, Monday, Nov. 8th, 8 p.m. 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

SOME GOOD RECORDS.
DREADNOUGHT SALES:

Miss O'Brien	.. 2,597	last three months.
Mrs. Crabb	.. 740	,, ,,
Mrs. Farrall	.. 335	,, ,,
Mrs. Greer	.. 237	,, ,,
Miss Marks	.. 425	,, ,,
Mr. & Mrs. Payne	250	,, ,,
Miss Watts	.. 253	,, ,,
Miss Bennett	.. 966	last two months
Mrs. Holloway	.. 1,050	last month.

Bromides and birthday cards—two a penny. To be had at the Cash Drug Stores, 224 Roman Road, E.

POPLAR MAYOR'S COMMITTEE MEETING.

On Wednesday, October 6th, the Poplar Mayor's Committee met after many months of inactivity. Miss Wintour moved that the Cabinet Committee be asked to agree to 2s. a week being granted out of the Prince of Wales's Fund to old age pensioners who have neither kith nor kin.

There was some discussion, in the course of which it was made known that the Relieving Officers had suggested that the old age pensioners should have 3s. extra.

Finally the proposal was amended to ask for 3s. a week from the Prince of Wales's Fund for old age pensioners, whom the Ward Committees should declare to be in distressed circumstances.

The Mayor suggested that the Committee might want to consider whether two women, who are receiving respectively 4s a week, and 2s. a week relief from the Prince of Wales's Fund, should continue to receive money from the Fund, or whether they should be sent to the Guardians. One of these women is a shopkeeper and the other a corset maker. Eventually, on the motion of Mrs. Atlee, it was decided that relief should continue.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst said that the Cabinet Committee should be asked for a decision that people, whose homes were damaged, or who were themselves injured by bombs from aircraft or anti-aircraft guns, should be compensated by the Prince of Wales's Fund. The Mayor said that the Cabinet Committee would not agree as the Government had provided a scheme of insurance.

Miss S. Pankhurst cited the case of a widow with three children, whose home had been damaged, whose only regular weekly income was 6s., and whose weekly total income rarely reached 9s., and pointed out that such a woman could not be expected to insure. The Mayor said that this was a case for a charity such as the Poplar Benevolent Fund, and that the best remedy was to publish the fact that people could insure against air raid damage.

Miss S. Pankhurst said that there might soon be numbers of cases such as that she had cited, and that they were entitled to help.

Already many members of the Committee had left, and the others now rose to go home. The meeting, therefore, came to an end, having lasted considerably less than an hour.

The general tone of the meeting was one of extreme boredom.

POPLAR GUARDIANS.

At the meeting last Wednesday of the Poplar Board of Guardians the following recommendation, moved in committee by the Socialist and Labour Party, was adopted by the Board:—

"That in all cases where a woman is employed as temporary substitute for a male officer, the remuneration of such temporary female officer be the same as that paid to the male officer whose duties she is engaged to perform."

The Party also moved the following, which was also adopted by the Board:—

"Your Committee beg to report that on 28th July the Guardians offered the services of two engineers and one stoker from the staff of the Poplar Workhouse to the Ministry of Munitions, the staff remaining undertaking to do the work of those volunteering. One engineer has since been requisitioned by the Ministry and has left to take up munition work. Arrangements were also made for six workmen to volunteer to do Government work in their spare time in the carpenters' shop at the Workhouse, but so far this offer has not been accepted."

In addition to the above, some of the engineering staff from the schools also volunteered, but the same thing has happened. Yet we are told more skilled munition workers are required.

Woman used to card indexing and addressing wants work.

FIGHT AGAINST LANDLORDS AND LANDLADIES!

Alderman Sir Vezey Strong presided at the great meeting at the Guildhall, which was held in support of a national campaign to promote the welfare of motherhood and infancy.

Scrutton and Crebbin of the Beckton Road Estate, Canning Town, who have raised their rents, have the less excuse for doing so as the rates have been lowered this year by 5s. 3½d, on houses rented at 4s. to 11s. a week, 10s. 7d. on houses rented at 11s. to 13s. a week, and by 15s. 10½d. on houses rented from 13s. to 15s. a week.

Of the tenants of the Metropolitan Industrial Dwellings Company (of which the Duke of Abercorn is a director) some 127 have gone to the war. Those dependent on them have received an allowance of 25 per cent. off their rents.

Other landlords please copy!

In the City of Bristol, at Shirehampton, rents have been raised by a 1s. a week since January last, although the rates have decreased by 4d. in the £. Mr. Long stated that the whole matter of the raising of rents was receiving the "anxious consideration of the Government."

Heartless Cruelty.

At Wellington Police Court, Somerset, on October 23rd, Mrs. Helen Rose Turner a soldier's wife, aged 30, was charged with attempted suicide.

The landlord had given her notice to quit and she had been unable to find another house. After three weeks the owner came and demolished the chimney and began to pull the tiles off the roof, though the woman and her children were still living there. Mrs. Turner ran out of the house in despair and into a stream, where she was found in a fit.

The charge of suicide was dismissed. But what about the eviction and the inhuman act of tearing the roof from over the defenceless family? This is the sort of conduct that is supposed to be unjustifiable even by hostile troops. What shall be said of a landlord who acts thus towards his country-woman?

Rents in France.

The *Times* reports that in Paris the rent question is also a burning one, in spite of the new law which decrees that where the man is mobilised and the wife without support, no rent shall be charged. Women benefiting by this moratorium fear that the day of reckoning will come.

Paris rents are very high, and the people are crowded in small flats, or even rooms, devoid of any pretence of sanitation. Landlords do no repairs, and tenants who do not pay their rent before midday on the 8th of each third month are turned out.

Lord Middleton says that Old Age Pensions are extravagant and lead to unemployment.

Rent and other forms of unearned income also lead to unemployment of those who draw them—shall we have them abolished?

JUDGE'S CARE OF WORKPEOPLE.

At the Manchester County Court recently, Judge Mellor said that his experience was that in only two per cent. of cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act were the employers directly interested. They were usually disputes between workmen and the insurance companies. About 50 per cent. of the workmen, being members of unions, had their interests properly safeguarded, but the other 50 per cent., including women and children, belonged to the ranks of what might be called unorganised labour, and unless the County Court judges looked after them, they were likely to stand in a very bad position.

Women Vote in Alaska. There are not as many women out there, according to population, as in New York, but there are a great many more than Easterners imagine. They have used their ballots as the vast majority of women use them—for the general uplifting of the community.—Rev. Edward G. Pettit, Juneau, Alaska.—The *Woman's Journal*.

Buy the "WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT" from your Newsagent, 2s. 2d. a year, or by post from 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E., 4s. 4d.

MR. NEVINSON'S EXPERIENCES.

Mr. Nevinson, who has recently returned from Gallipoli, delivered a most interesting lecture on Sunday last in Portman Rooms, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence was in the chair.

His subject was "The War in the Gallipoli Peninsula." Mr. Nevinson meted out the highest praise to the Colonial troops, who bore their hardships light-heartedly. He spoke highly of generals and men, both of the Army and Navy, and especially of those poor fellows of the Royal Naval Division whom he told us are better known as the C.I.V.—"Churchill's Innocent Victims."

Dreadful hardships are experienced both in winter and summer; want of water is the worst, but the steep hills, almost perpendicular, up which the men must climb on *ropes*, carrying whatever food, water, or ammunition they want with them, form no small part of their difficulties. Their only pleasure is bathing in the Aegean Sea—a doubtful one we might think, since bullets never cease whizzing through the air!

Speaking of Sir Ian Hamilton's return, he attached no blame to this general, but declared that the failure of the landing at Suvla Bay was a "staff failure."

Mr. Nevinson was anything but optimistic about the Dardanelles operations, especially as Bulgaria has joined the Triple Alliance—no matter what course the Government means to take, he could foresee nothing but great loss of life.

That "someone has blundered" in engaging in this almost superhuman feat of forcing through the Dardanelles, was the impression we had from the lecturer's vivid picture of all the misery out there.

The men who have been killed and wounded and their disconsolate families are the victims of that "*somebody's*" mistake.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND—Mrs. H. G. Boswell 1.0.0, Miss Millicent Gray (DREADNOUGHT fund) 10.0, Tom Norris, Esq (monthly) 5.0, Miss Prankerd 5.0, Mrs. Birch 2.0, Miss Sloane 2.0, Mrs. Saxby (monthly) 2.0, Miss Young 2.0.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Miss Killock 5.0.0, Miss M. Bradley 5.0.0, Mrs. Watson Kennedy 5.0.0, Mrs. Hepburn 2.2.0, Miss C. Blacklock 2.2.0, Mrs. Webster 2.0.0, Hon. Mrs. Albert Brassey 2 0.0, Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett (1.0.0 monthly) 2.0.0, Toolroom—L.S.A. 1.14.5, Lt. Col. Crawford 1.0.0, Patriot 1.2.0, Miss Radford 1.0.0, Miss Yeoman (10.0 weekly) 1.0.0, Mrs. Burton and Mrs. Colin Burton 1.0.0, Lt. Col. G. F. Scott 1.1.0, Mrs. Henniker 1.0.0, Miss M. Sennett 1.0.0, Stocking Dept. L.S.A. 18.0, Mrs. Birch 10.0, Mrs. Hylda Ball 10.0, Mrs. Richmond (5.0 weekly) 10.0, Mrs. Oakeley 10.0, Employees of Messrs. Comptons 6.4, A. G. Underhill, Esq 5.0, Miss L. C. Fisher 5.0, Mrs. Rudd Clarke 5.0, Miss A. Farmer 5.0, Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly) 5.0, per Mrs. Rintel 4.6, 'Mater' 4.0, 'West Adams' 3.6, Mrs. Parker 3.0, Mrs. Baillie 3.0, Mrs. Giles 3.0, Miss K. White 2.6, Anon 2.6, Miss B. A. Nash 2.6, Mrs. Simpson (weekly) 2.6, Miss Osmond (weekly) 2.0, Miss I. Jones (weekly) 2.0, F. G. Quartermain, Esq 2.0, Mrs. Stephens 1.0, Mrs. Duncan 1.0, Miss B. Scott (monthly) 1.0, E. H. Johncock, Esq. 1.0. Mr. Varney 1.0, H.A.S. 0.6.

COLLECTIONS—Bow milk 1.3.3½, Bromley milk (two weeks) 19.8, Mrs. Crabb 17.7½, Mrs. Drake 16.4, Misses Morley & Lagsding 14.7, Miss Manicom 8.3½, Canning Town Milk 1.6.

CLOTHING, ETC.—Miss A. Gliksten, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. F. M. Parry, Anon, S.M., Miss Oppenheimer, Mrs. G. H. Brodie, Mrs. Percy Bright, Miss Wedgewood, A Riverside Friend, Mrs. Haine, Miss F. Robartes, Mrs. Laurence, Ritz Hotel, Anon, Anon, Mrs. H. Wilson, Mrs. Schoenfield, Miss Ruth Hancock, per Miss Barbara Gunn.

LAMP—Mrs. Percy Bright.

GROCERIES—per Miss Batson.

APPLES & BLACKBERRIES—Mrs. Graham.

FLOWERS—Miss A. Goodall.

APPLES & POTATOES—H. J. Goodall, Esq.

Held over from last week:

LIST OF CLOTHING, ETC.—Miss Thompson, Miss Dubock, Lady Jervoise, Mrs. De Grey, Mrs. Spicer, Miss Constance Grover, Mrs. Guiterman, Mrs. Boase, Miss Udney, Mrs. Leapman, Miss Markus, Mrs. Brunger, Anon—per Dr. Tchaykovsky, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Prescott, Anon, Miss B. Pinches, Miss Morris, Mrs. Louis Hyde, Anon, Miss Griffin, Mrs. Mockford, Miss M. L. Parr, Miss Hopwood.

BABY WEIGHING MACHINE-Mrs. Seligman.

SHAWL.—Mrs. Parr.

PASTRIES FOR SOCIAL.—Mrs. Partridge.

APPLES.—Mrs. Sadd Brown.

A friend writes to our Treasurer:—"I am much impressed with the importance of the plentiful supply of milk for mothers and children, which your letter in the *Daily Chronicle* advocates, and have pleasure in enclosing a cheque for £10 10s. to aid it."

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